

THE ARIZONIAN.

TUBAC, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to THE ARIZONIAN, Tubac, Arizona.

SUBSCRIPTIONS must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,
SYLVESTER MOWRY.

As will be seen by the notices below, the "Arizonian" has changed hands. While conceding to the late editor honesty of purpose, and ability in management, the new proprietors differ widely from him in many of his ideas, and most decidedly in political sentiment. The "Arizonian," under its present management, will be devoted to the general interests of Arizona; and, when called upon to express political sentiments, will be faithful to the Democratic party of the Union. It will thus endeavor to reflect the sentiments—we might say the unanimous sentiments of the people of the Territory—and thus deserve and gain the confidence which it has heretofore failed to inspire.

To the Readers of the Arizonian.

With this number my connection with the Weekly Arizonian terminates. A change in its proprietorship, involving a change in its character and tone, is one reason for this step. During the period I have edited the Arizonian, it has been my object to labor for the best interests of Arizona, honestly and faithfully.—Time will prove the right or wrong of my exertions. At present I would not alter a line that has been written. Some kind friends have cheered me, some people have found fault.—To the former I am thankful, to the latter I have no apologies to offer. Conducting a newspaper in a frontier country is always a perilous, precarious, and thankless task; it has been especially so in this case. Against many difficulties and discouraging circumstances, I have sought to furnish a readable paper, and I trust with some show of success. Those who succeed me have my good wishes for prosperity in the arduous enterprise they have undertaken.

EDWARD E. CROSS.

With the present number our connection with the "Arizonian," as its publishers and proprietors, ceases. It was brought to this country by the Santa Rita Silver Mining Company, with the understanding that the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company would share with them the burden both of bringing it here and of publishing it. The only motive which induced its owners to incur the expenses of such an enterprise was the desire of making it beneficial to the Territory, by placing its wants and necessities in a strong light before the attention of the people of the United States and the government. We are satisfied that if Congress understood our condition here, the amount of capital that has been risked in the development of mines known to be of great value and importance, the social condition of our people, our constant exposure to both murder and robbery, because we have not even a shadow of law or courts, it would not be very long before they would give us something in the shape of government which would meet our most pressing wants. The fact that there is a court six hundred miles from us would not satisfy those who know the impossibility of convicting a felon at that distance from the scene of his crimes. Witnesses cannot travel mainly at their own expense on horseback or by stage three hundred miles through an Indian country to prosecute a thief or murderer. Whoever does it, does so at the risk of his life. We pay government tax on the bread we eat, and we claim that our lives and property should be protected by them, or at least that they should institute a means of punishing murder and theft. In making this claim we do not wish to be understood as abandoning our claim to the higher right of representation. The whole government of our country is based upon this principle that there should be no taxation with-

out representation, and we have only waived our right for a time, under the conviction that we could obtain courts at once, while we could not yet obtain a territorial government. The former will be granted on the merits of the case, while the latter will be decided upon other grounds. We do not deem it wise to reject a blessing we can obtain, because we desire a greater one we cannot obtain. And it is better for this territory to ask for courts of law, and obtain them, than to refuse to accept them, because we ask for higher privileges. Our claim for the protection of government is based upon the following grounds:

1st. The American citizens, wherever they are, have a right to expect from government such protection as is suited to their necessities in the pursuit of lawful occupation.

2d. The capital and enterprise already expended here in the development of the mines, is entitled to receive protection and encouragement.

3d. The mineral resources of this country, if properly fostered, will become of great importance to the prosperity of the nation. A stream of silver flowing from Arizona, similar to the golden product of California, will exert a mighty influence on the commercial prosperity of our whole country.

4th. Government has no right, constitutionally or otherwise, to tax us by custom-house duties on the bread we eat, without giving us at the same time the privilege of legal redress for injuries and representation at the seat of government. Such are our views and our motives, and we state them frankly and boldly.—Any charge of pecuniary and mercenary motives to the contrary, is untrue and unjust. The undersigned, as agent for the owners, never had, and trusts he never will have, the least shadow of desire for political preferment or position. His highest ambition is to do his duty to those whose interests he represents, and when he has done that, he desires to return to the quiet circle of his home, where he can enjoy some of the comforts of civilized life.

We have sold the "Arizonian" to those whose interests will lead them to advocate such measures as will be of benefit to the territory, and we trust it will yet be the means of placing our wants before the government in such a light that we shall obtain all we are justly entitled to receive.

W. WRIGHTSON,
Agent for the owners.

Personal.

Col. A. B. Gray, who is well known to many of our readers as the chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and as co-commissioner with Mr. Bartlett, for the survey of the boundary line between Arizona and Mexico, arrived in Tucson by the last mail. Col. Gray has been employed by Lieut. Mowry to make the survey of the Reservation for the Pimos and Maricopas Indians, in accordance with the Act of Congress passed last session.

Having finished this work, Col. Gray will, we learn, proceed to survey and map the lands and mines of several mining companies in this vicinity.

Col. S. J. Jones, United States Collector for this District, arrived by the last mail on a tour of inspection.

Hon. Sylvester Mowry leaves Tucson this week to lay out the Pimos and Maricopas Indian Reservation, and to purchase at Fort Yuma and San Francisco ten thousand dollars worth of presents for these Indians: the appropriation for that purpose having been placed in his hands by the Secretary of the Interior.

NEW MINING COMPANIES.—A telegraphic dispatch from Providence, R. I., dated July 19, to the New York Times, says:

The Sopori Land and Mining Company, and the Arizona Land and Mining Company, were organized here to-day, with ample capital, and under the direction of leading business men, for operations in Arizona, where they have purchased large grants of land. Adnah Sackett, S. G. Arnold, Alfred Anthony, and John R. Bartlett, were among the officers.

Col. Sayles, agent of the Sopori Company, is expected to arrive at Tucson in a few days.

From Pike's Peak.

From the St. Louis papers we condense the following items in relation to the new gold region:

The Pike's Peak Overland Express arrived in St. Louis on the 25th ult., bringing a large mail and several thousand dollars in gold dust.

The previous extraordinary reports of the discoveries at Gregory's, Jackson's, and other mining camps, are fully confirmed.

Horace Greeley had arrived at the mines; he had visited Gregory's diggings and signed a public communication endorsing the richness of the claims there.

Thousands of emigrants were pouring into the new placers; forty sluices were in operation at the Gregory claim.

A company from South Bend, Indiana, had taken out 3000 pennyweights of gold with one sluice, in three weeks. Another company from Indiana, had cleared over \$100 per day per hand, for two weeks. Mr. Greeley, in his card, cites several other cases of successful mining which came under his observation.

Jones & Russell will at once place additional supply trains on the road, to meet the great and increasing demand.

Emigrants are charged not to start out without from four to six months' provisions, as the snow sets in throughout the mountains in October, and adequate provision should be made for wintering in that inclement region. Owing to the deep snows and cold, all mining operations will have to be suspended for four or five months in the year.

From Washington.

Information has been received at the State Department from reliable sources, giving the particulars of a contemplated descent upon Nicaragua. The names of certain parties who supply Walker with money and arms are given, the privilege of the transit route being promised as compensation. It is contemplated to start the expedition about the middle of August, in steamers, from some small Southern port.

A Board of officers, composed of the instructor of Tactics, the instructor of Mathematics, and the professor of Ethics at the military academy, will assemble at West Point on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of examining such candidates for promotion as may appear from the ranks of the army.

Gen. Lamar, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, is about returning to the United States.

[Communicated.]

It having been stated in the columns of the Arizonian, (copied from an Eastern paper) that in a recent difficulty at the St. Nicholas hotel, New York, between Col. Titus and Col. Anderson, that the former was badly beaten, I desire to state that the report is entirely incorrect. At the time of the occurrence, Col. Titus was conversing with his father in the bar-room of the hotel, when Col. Anderson and Maj. Dolan entered. Some remarks were made which were offensive to Col. T., who instantly resented them in a forcible manner. Gen. Wheat, who was also represented as mixed up in the affair was only an accidental spectator, and is a personal friend of Col. T. The New York papers unanimously sustained Col. Titus in the affair.

VERITAS.

CORRECTION.—The Card published in our last issue respecting the difficulty between Mr. Mowry and Mr. Cross, is liable to be misunderstood. The misunderstanding did not arise between Mr. Mowry and Mr. Cross as "editor of the Arizonian," but between Mr. Mowry and Mr. Cross as correspondent for newspapers in the States. The objectionable publications and their contradictions were made in a newspaper called the "States," and we do not wish it to be understood that the "Arizonian" had any connection with the affair.

W. WRIGHTSON.

REMOVAL.—The Arizonian will be removed to Tucson and there issued by its new proprietors, who will assume and continue all regular subscriptions. The papers for Sonoita Valley and the Santa Cruz, will be sent to Tubac until further orders. All accounts due the paper to this date, will be collected by the old proprietors.

Latest War News.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

All accounts give the great glory of the day to Gen. McMahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but heard the roar of the battle—rushed on, and saved the army.

The Paris Moniteur of the 10th ult. contains the following details of the battle of Magenta: The concentration of our forces on the Po deceived the enemy into the belief that we intended to cross the river. On the morning of the 4th 125,000 Austrians were in position opposite the Emperor and the Grenadier Guards, who were obliged to fight this disproportionate odds.

The French General Wimpfen was wounded, and Desme and Madhart, commanders of the Grenadiers, were killed. The official bulletin describes the operations of Gen. McMahon, who lost 1,500 men, but placed 10,000 Austrians hors-du-combat, and made 5,000 prisoners.—The Austrians had on their side four corps de armee.

The bulletin sums up the result of the five days since the departure from Alessandria as follows: Our army had three combats—gained one battle and freed Piedmont from the Austrians, who since the battle of Montebello have lost 25,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners and 17 cannons.

The defeat of the Austrians at Magenta is said to have produced an immense sensation in Germany.

The correspondent of the Daily News gives the following details:

In less than two hours the allied monarchs had deployed 60,000 men, together with a powerful artillery. They compelled the Austrians to move on a most disadvantageous ground, as their left was soon turned by Gen. Canrobert's corps, supported by Gen. Haut's division, and the Austrians were obliged to fall on their centre at Abiate Grasso. The Austrian's centre being swelled by the routed columns of their left wing, were soon in disorder, and thousands fell crushed by the French artillery.

Gen. McMahon has now reached the scene, and seeing the movement and the disordered centre of the Austrians, charged with an impetuosity seldom witnessed, supported by Durand's division which stood in reservation, and moved slowly behind him. The shock was terrible, and the dead and wounded were falling in great numbers.

The Zouaves had 700 killed and wounded.—A brigade in Gen. Canrobert's corps was almost entirely destroyed.

The Emperor and King were always in the thickest of the fight. The military men are unanimous in praise of the strategic combinations of the Emperor at Marignan. The Austrians were entrenched. Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers was sent to dislodge them, and took the village with but little loss. There are no further details. Gen. Benedict commanded the Austrians, and Gen. Urban is said to have effected his retreat by Cassano. The Austrians have evacuated Levano, abandoning their material of war and taking shelter in vessels on the Swiss waters.

The King of Sardinia had issued a proclamation to the Lombards, saying that their independence having been secured, a regimen liberal and durable would be established.

He eulogises the Emperor Napoleon, and calls on the Lombards to join them in the battle-field. The Duchess of Parma had quitted the Duchy, leaving the Government to the Municipality, and releasing the troops from their oath of allegiance.

The Municipality dispatched a deputation to the King of Sardinia requesting him to accept the Government.

The London Post's Paris correspondent says that over 4,000 of the prisoners are Italians who took the earliest opportunity to give themselves up. They were always placed in front, and were threatened by the Croats in the rear, if they did not fight well. Many of them offered to join the allies, but their services had not yet been accepted.

The Swiss government have offered the immediate fortification of the Austrian frontiers. A Vienna dispatch says:

Among the wounded at the battle of Magenta are Baron Reischach, three generals, three staff officers, two staff officers missing, and one major killed.

A Turin dispatch of June 7th says: There were 120,000 Austrians in the battle, of whom 20,000 were placed hors du combat, and 7,000 prisoners taken.

The French lost only 5,000 killed and wounded. The Government of the King of Sardinia was already established at Como and Lodi. The Paris Presse has the following dispatch:

TURIN, June 7—Morning.

"We receive the following particulars of the battle of Magenta: Four cannon, two standards, and 12,000 muskets were taken from the enemy; 4,000 knapsacks were collected on the field. Of the 120,000 Austrians who took part in the fight, 7,004 were made prisoners, and 20,000 put hors du combat. The loss of the